chiefly that the County Commissioners of each County which he for the first required to purchase the necessary twochie natter, and that all indigent persons who many be unable to pay for the same shall be compelled it or purchase the necessary twochie natter, and that all indigent persons who many be unable to pay for the same shall be compelled it or publish to veccination, at the superintendent. I would also recommend that the Superintendent of Education is fairneded to prohibit, public teachers from receiving into the common schools of the Blates any child who has not been vaccinated.

"In this commettion the Health Officer refers to the fact that in 1872 a system of vaccination in the publish schools of New York (being considered the fundamental and most successful means of protection from small pox,) was thoroughly organized and a special Gorps of inspectors designated for the work.

The Board of Education of New York, recognizing the importance of vaccination as a sanitary proventive measure, have incorporated into their published by accinated, as a presquisite to their admission.

The accomption of the people of Massachusetts for researd years past from the attacks of small pox is saited to be due almost entirely to the medical law is a trait stated to be due almost entirely to the medical law is a trait of the due to be due almost entirely to the medical law is a trait of the due to be due almost entirely to the medical law is a trait of the common schools.

The Lieby also calls attention, in his report, to the whally intoresting fact the the Cinchena or Quining out, from the common schools.

The Lieby also calls attention, in his report, to the whally intoresting fact the the Cinchena or Quining out, from the constant and increasing demand for its basis. This is a matter of special importance to those of our people who reade within the main of the common of the confidence of the position of the foliand graphy have be personally and the laws regulating the survey of the public lands of the United States

shore line of the Island greatly endangers their saffity is the state of the Island greatly endangers their saffity is the made for quarantine purposes, this important subject be taken into consideration and proyided for, as it will cost the State much less in 'the end to romove or protect the buildings now than to await their destruction by the so, which would necessitate a much larger outlay for the crecitor of how ones.

It is made and the state of the planters who wondered at their repurpose to such staple articles of plantation diet.

The natural result was mutual dissatisfaction, and the return of the European farm laborers to Charles they were the world of the planters who wondered at their repurpose to such staple articles of plantation diet.

It transmit herewith the first annual report of the State inspector of Phosphates, and ask for it your serious consideration. The phosphate deposits lying in the beds of our navigable streams and waters form the

mands your legislative action than that of immigration, or the coming into the State of persons from abroad, for permanent settlement.

Expecially is it desirable that the class of industrial immigrants who are skilled in agriculture, and who possess the requisite amount of capital to purchase and cultivate small farms, and thus swell the aggregate of our spricultural products, and cheapon the prime necessaries of life, derivable from the tillage of the soil, should be encouraged to come among us. The attention of the State Legislature was directed to this subject in 1856, and accordingly on the 20th of December, of that year, an Act was passed "for the protection and encouragement of European immigration." That Act provided for a Commissioner of Imgration at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and appropriated the sum of \$10,000 to carry out its objects. The same Legislature had previously, on the 2st of December, 1865, granted a charter to the "South Carolina Land and Emigration Company, formed for the purpose of encouraging the immigration of free techtic labor to this State."

The plans proposed in both of those Acts were extended the sum of proposed in both of those Acts were ex-

the purpose of encouraging the lumigration of free textile labor to this State."

The plans proposed in both of those Acts were easentially the same and fatally unwise, both in their inception and execution.

They were designed practically to incite and foster the importation of European laborers for hire on the plantations in the State, with the view ungenerously to supplant the colored agricultural laborers with whom the State was abundantly supplied, and who were able, and willing, and eager to perform a fair day's work for a fair day's cages.

However desirable European immigration may be to our State, those plans failed, as they ought to have been delighted at their failure.

Under the operation of the Act first cited a limited number of emigrants arrived at Charleston, in the year 1807. Pursuant to the 7th section of that Act they were on arrival, duly registered at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, and were classified as artisans, mechanics, farm leborers, house servants, &c.

They were nearly all, if not entirely, from Germany, a land that furnishes our country with a large fraction of its most intolligent and enterprising adopt ed citizens.

ed citizens.

Many of them were speedily employed by planters in the interior at what should be regarded as a moderate rate of wages of about \$12 a month and "found" in provisions, 711 and their new homes they found them

on arriving at their new homes they found them selves utterly unfamiliar with the dustoms and the language of our people.

Their wonder was much heightened when the usual plantation ration was issued to them, consisting of bacon, corn meal, salt and molasses.

Their astonishment at being expected to be satisfied with such food equalled that of the planters who wondered at their repurpance to such stuple articles of plantation diet.

The natural result was mutual dissatisfaction, and the return of the European farm laborers to Charleston, where they were humanely provided for hy their

rapidly injured.

The General Assembly, by an Act approved March 8, 1869, provided for the annual admission to the University of one beneficiary from each County in the State, such beneficiary students to be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the delegation from the County in which such students shall respectively reside. I am prepared to make the appointments whenever called upon pursuant to law.

The Constitution of the State requires, in Section 9, Article 10, that:

"The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance of the State University."

I therefore recommend that the necessary appropriation be made for that nurses.

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I therefore recommend that the necessary appropriation be made for that purpose.

THE CODE AND THE REVISED STATUTES.

THE CODE AND THE REVISED STATUTES.

The Code of Procedure, adopted by the General Assembly on the report of the Commissioners duly appointed to draft the same, has been very freely commended upon in every part of the State as being entirely unsuitable to the wants of our people.

I note below only a few of the many palpable defects of this Code, as adopted and printed:

1. There are numerous clerical errors, such as words

There are numerous clerical errors, such as words mitted, proper changes not made, and the wrong sec-lons referred to.

tions referred to.

2. The costs which are provided for are enormously large, and, in the Probate Court, they actually consume small estates to satisfy them.

3. The limitation of actions is, in most cases, not sufficiently restricted; for instance, twenty years adverse possession is necessary to give one a good title to land.

4. Too many notices are required in the conduct of 5. The preparation of appeals is too intricate and

ishorious.

6. The lien of judgment is so restricted that a creditor can extend indulgence to his debtor only at his own peril.

7. The Code establishes in this State the Probate law of Massachusetts without incorporating the Statutes of Massachusetts to give it efficiency. 8. The whole system of appends from the Courts of Trial Justices is involved in obscurity.

9. The denurer to a complaint as therein required, that does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action," is, in most cases, a trap to catch the unwary, and as a whole, is a mischievous contriv-

ance.

10. The effect of decisions by Referees is not well defined, nor their legal force stated. defined, nor their legal force stated.

11. The whole system of Referees is unnecessary, and amounts only to an experimental novelty for which suitors in Court are compelled to pay their 12. The cases in which appeals may be taken are too limited

18. The costs attending appeals are so great as virtually to deny to a poor man the exercise of his right to appeal.

States, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population, derive their support, directly or indirectly, from manufacturing employment.

The proportion of that class in this State is exceedingly smail, as is also the number who own or rent lands, while the number of agricultural laborers is enormously great.

According to the United States census of 1570, the whole number of persons engaged in agriculture in South-Carolina is as follows:

 South-Carolina is as follows:
 163,528

 Agricultural laborers.
 12,546

 Farmers and planters
 42,546

 Farm and plantation managers
 179

 179
 179
 Dairymen and dairywomen.... Qurdeners, nurserymen and vine growers..... Stock raisers. Stock herders. Turpentine farmers. Turpentine laborers.

of dollars in cotton, which we buy back, with an enormous tariff added in the form of the manufactured article.

This failure to manufacture any considerable portion of our cotton product is not due to any want of material resources for manufacturing purposes. We have an immense surplus of the requisite labor-supply, well adapted to this occupation, which can be cheaply obtained, while we have a vast water power, which is the most economical of all motive forces applicable to the machinery for manufacturing.

It requires no labored argument to prove that the nearer the location of the manufactury is to the fields that produce the raw material, the cheaper (other things being equal) can the manufactured article be supplied to those who are engaged in the production of that raw material. One patent reason of this result is that the manufacturer himself receives the raw material at so much cheaper a price, saving the cost of transportation, insurance, &c.

Yet our magnificent waters are running to waste, within view of thousands of prolific fields, white with the fleece of the cotton plant. Our vagrant streams that now—like Tennyson's "brook"—"go dily on forever," should have the sound of their failing waters drowned in the musle of a million busy spindles. These streams are never locked up in the ley grasp of winter, but they flow on perpetually, warmed and brightened by the sunshine of a mild and genfal climate.

This spiendid material resource has hitherto been

climate.
This splendid material resource has hitherto been This spiendid material resource has hitherto been doomed to disastrous neglect by the unwise policy fostered in this State. Our people have too long concurred with Thomas Jefferson in his not asgacious hope, uttered in 1898, that "there should never be in the United States, and, least of all, in Virginia, any manufacturing establishments, but that they should be confined to the hirelings of Europe."

The world, however, was wiser than that great statesman. The pulses of an advancing civilization are throbbing in every stroke of the multiplied ma[O.MOLUDED: N FOURTH PAGE.]

COLUMBIA. S. C.E

Fednesday Morning Sangary 15, 1878 Yesterday, the periodical spasm of an

lection was enjoyed by the General Assembly. The appointment of Judge Orr to the position of Minister to Russia left. the judgeship of the Eighth Circuit vacant. The people of that section indioated a desire for Gen. Samuel McGowan to fill the place. Thus designated and requested by the members of the bar in hat circuit, and urged by friends in other parts of the State, Gen. McGowan, while declining to be a candidate in the technical sense, and disclaiming all solicitation, consented to serve in the office, if his friends chose to elect him. This honorable position he maintained throughout. Added to his conspicuous fitness, in the eminence of his talents, his erudition in the law, his instructive experience, and in those manly qualities of heart which make him a general favorite, this independent and dignified attitude before the Legislature served to conciliate respect and attract suffrages, irrespective of party affiliations. But party men were keen enough to see this support going forth from Republicans to one outside of their organization, and they hastened to put a stop to it. Their ournals and spokesmen raised the hue and cry. The rank and file were lectured upon the virtue of sticking to their party, of standing by their colors, and of strictly drawing the party lines. They were asked, "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May we not wash in them and be clean?" It never is difficult to arouse the party spirit, and men even of independent mind and character shrink from the party lash. It was so in this case. Partisans with their thralls hastened to their tents and wigwams, their club cooms and other resorts, and comforted his claims. Democrats ostracised Repubthemselves with practicing the party licans, and Republicans should on all manual and repeating the party ories. The consequence was, they were prepared to look with favor only upon one who had joined their political church, and a gentleman like Gen. McGowan, admittedly unexceptionable, deservedly popular, above all question and all competition as to qualifications, was,

"Without reprieve, adjudged to death,

The Scene of Election-Running Debate on Candidates. The joint Assembly convened at 1 P

M. for the election of Judge. W. H. Jones, of Georgetown, was the first to address the joint Assembly. He said that as Republicans, and as a race, they were making history. They should see to it that it be worthy. He stoutly urged upon them to do no violence to their Republican faith. They should re member and heed the example of two judges being elected to the Supreme Court of the United States expressly to uphold the reconstruction policy in the Southern States. We should show, he said, to the eyes of the civilized world. by electing a colored man to preside over the Eighth Circuit, that we have the talent and learning necessary to the Savannah. They were at work near the highest stations. He nominated, after eulogistic remarks, W. J. Whipper as his in time, were knocked down by a train backing, and run over. One of the men, candidate. Humbert, of Darlington, named Murphy, had his right leg out off nominated Thompson H. Cooke, of above the knee, and the other had his Orangeburg, as a gentleman, a Republi- left leg horribly crushed. can, and a man of ability. Jervey, of Charleston, seconded the nomination of Mr. Cooke. He deprecated the effect of sending up to a district composed more is scarcely a person in that city who did largely of white than of colored men a not know him and help him. colored judge. Strife would at once be fomented. He desired to make this election a test of principle rather than of color. He did not favor the election of Whipper, therefore, and he was equally opposed to the choice of the circuit, (Gen. McGowan.) It was not advisable to elect a man standing in direct opposition to the party in power. Elect a discreet judge within the party lines, who would quiet the chronic troubles in the upper part of the State. Sperry, of Georgetown, seconded the nomination of Whipper, and justified the choice of a man of color, by reference to the acceptableness of Judge Wright on the Supreme Bench. Ellis, member from Abbeville, nominated Gen. McGowan, as a man learned in the law and a friend of the poor.

Boston, of Newherry, proposed the name of Goodlett, of Pickens. Hamilton seconded the nomination of Whipper. After what had been said there was a propriety and a necessity to elect dow. him, in order to vindicate the race as capable of high things. Thomas, of Colleton, seconded the nomination of JOHNSTON & PALMER is thereby dissolved. Goodlett. Jamison, of Orangeburg, hoped the vote would be cast solidly Republican and for Cooke. Whipper had no special claims or right to their support as colored men. Robinson, of Beaufort, made a telling speech, which, but

blind, not to see party, odfor or distinc-tion of any sort." General McGowan was the man whom the people and lawyers of his section," including Republicans themselves, preferred. He stood head and shoulders above all competitors, towering like a mountain over the sandhills below: He supported him and recommended him to the support of the General Assembly, upon the grounds: 1. That he was a native and a patriot. 2. That he was the ablest jurist of all mentioned for the place. S. That he was independent in spirit, and above professing what he did not feel. 4. That should be err on the bench, there was a Republican Supreme Court able to hold him in check. It could not harm the party to take up merit. If they wished to perpetuate the Republican party and principles, and to make great and lasting impressions upon the public mind, let them learn to be magnanimous, to regard higher things than mere party ties and associations. Minort, of Richland, went for Whipper with all his might. Mr. Cochran, of Anderson, closed the nominations by that of Mr. J. Scott Murray, in a long enlogy. He recounted the history of his candidate, and represented him as faithful among the faithless, and firm when others quailed. When he (the speaker,) in company with Mr. Hoge, were compelled to leave his home, and take their dubious way over hill and dale, through swamp and forest, to eccape violence which threatened them, Mr. Murray proved a friend indeed, and firmer even than blood relations, in kindness to his family while he was thus a fugitive. It would not do to support Democrats. He would prefer to elect Gen. McGowan before any of his political party in the State, but he did not belong to the household of faith, and that was fatal to

occasions return the compliment. Nash, of Richland, supported the claims of Mr. Murray, as an honest man. a good lawyer, and in other respects competent and acceptable. He would support him first, and next Mr. Cooke, and then, if neither should be elected, some other Republican. He had known General McGowan favorably for the last thirty years, but he would vote or principle. Competency and parts only make a man the mere dangerous, if he was on the wrong side.

The election was then held, General McGowan receiving the larger number of votes, but not a majority. Changes immediatety ensued, amid great confusion, noise and turbulence, which, however were suppressed pretty effectually by the presiding officer. The result was a majority of votes for Mr. Cooks. The votes stood thus, when the ballot was declared: Cooke, 85; McGowan; 48 Murray, 2; Whipper 2.

SHOOKING RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident to two laboring men, in the employ of the Central Railroad, is reported to have occurred on Satur day afternoon, at the railroad wharf in track, and, failing to get out of the way

Augusta Chronicle.

Wagner, the old blind colored sawyer who used to solicit business with a whis-ile, died in Charleston Monday. There

Easter Brown, the colored child burned at a plantation near Bee's Ferry, died in the city hospital, Charleston, on Monday morning. Engineer Griffin, of the Wilmington,

Columbia and Augusta Road, broke one of his arms Saturday, while uncoupling CATE.

A fire occurred in a building, the pro-perty of Mrs. Ladd, at Winnsboro, on Sunday afternoon; damage slight.

Riley Manning, a convict, was abot and instantly killed, while attempting to escape, at Raleigh, N. C.

MEMBERS OF THE GRANGE

A ND other visitors to the city should remember that every variety of CIGABS and TOBACCO can be found at the sign of the "INDIAN GIRL." All who ADVOCATE THE RAISING OF Cotton, after an improved principle, will certainly admire improvement in regard to Tobacco also, which can be noticed at the new

establishment, where every inducement is offered to farmers and dealers. Those who ELEPHANTS Can be gratified by a peep in the show win-Jan 15

Dissolution. The undersigned, proprietors of said factory, will continue the business of COTTON MANUFACTURING, under the firm name of JOHNSTON & PALMER, and will settle the

affairs of the late firm.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

JOHN B. FALMER,

COLUMBIA, JANUARY 1, 1873.

Jan 14